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The People's Korea

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Presidents KIM IL SUNG, CEAUSESCU Urge Negotiated Settlement of Disputes

President Kim Il Sun paid a visit to Romania from May 9 to 12 at the invitation of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, after attending the Yugoslav President Tito's funeral service on May 8 in Belgrade.

During his tay in Bucharest, President Kim Il Sung ha two rounds of talks with President Ceausescu on May 10 and 11 at Snagov..in the suburbs of Bucharest.

nformation was exchanged on the situation of their respective countries, the problem o developing and strengthening the relations of friendship nd cooperation between the two parties and two countries and a number of international problems were discussed and a complete unanimity of views reached at the talks. The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

In the wake of the talks, an information on the visit of President Kim Il Sung to Romania was made public.

Follow its highlights:

Both sides stressed the great significance of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic which was signed in Bucharest in May 1975 ,to constantly expand and develop the Korea-Romania relations in the spirit of complete equality, mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty, mutual benefits, comradely cooperation and international solidarity, and that the joint statement on deepening friendship and solidarity and developing fraternal cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party and between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic adopted in Pyongyang in May 1978 still remains realistic.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, expressed once again the full support and solidarity of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Socialist Republic for the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on resolutely opposing the "two Koreas" plot, forcing all foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and expressed the belief that the accomplishment of the cause of Korean reunification will contribute to the stability of world peace.

Both sides laid stress on the necessity of ending the arms race, realizing overall disarmament including the removal of nuclear weapons, disbanding all the military blocs, withdrawing the foreign military bases and troops from others' territories and creating denuclearized zones and peace zones in various regions of the world.

Both sides highly appreciated the great role of the non-aligned movement in international relations and its role in opposing domination and subjugation and bloc policy and in solving complex international problems facing mankind at present in the interest of peoples.

The heads of the two parties and two states stressed that all efforts should be made to solve all conflicts and disputes between nations through negotiations, prevent the occurrence of a new conflict and normalize relations among all countries.

Veep Sends Letters to Koreans Abroad

Kim Il, Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on May 14 sent a letter to personages abroad Rim Chang Yong, Senior Chairman of the Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification and Permanent Adviser to the Democratic Koreans United in the Americas; Choe Dok Sin, Chairman of the Paedal Soldiers Society; Choe Hong Hui, publisher of "Peadal Sinbo"; Yun I Sang, Honorary Chairman of the South Korean Council for the Building of Democratic Society in West Germany; Kim Song Rak, Chairman of the Society for Promotion of National Unification; Li Yong Je, Chairman of the Society in France for Promoting Korea's Independent Unification; and Kim Jae Hwa, Chairman of the Japan Headquarters of the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification, who had sent him a reply letter in joint name on their proposal in his letter dated January 15 to meet and exchange opinions for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The letter says:

Hoping for an early realisation of our meeting which will draw the attention of the whole nation, I propose you to have, first of all, a preliminary contact in Vienna, Austria, on May 29 for successfully ensuring our first contact.

State Dept. Categorically Rejects Seoul's Allegations On Northern Threat

The State Department of the United States on May 13 published a statement denying the "information" on the "southward invasion from the north" invented by the south Korean authorities, according to Japanese "Yomiuri Shimbun" dated May 14.

The paper reported:

The U.S. State Department on May 13 published a statement totally denying the report of the south Korean "government" about "disquiet moves" of the army of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by declaring that no strange move of army units within north Korea was recognized and there was no sign of an imminent attack on south Korea, according to U.S. information.

It is a usual practice that if an information from an "ally" differs from the view of the United States, the latter avoids a comment or answers neither "yes" nor "no". It was the first time that it denied it so immediately and totally.

This is construed as a sign that the United States government is displeased with the excessive delay of democratisation in south Korea and, particularly, guards against the use of such "information on north Korea" as a pretext of suppression "at home" by the south Korean military.

Kwangju, Chonju Aflame: 140,000 Students, Citizens Battle Martial Law Troops

In total defiance of extraordinary martial law, some 100,000 students, workers and citizens battled on May 20 combat paratroops in Kwangju City for the third straight day, while over 40,000 people took to the streets in Chonju City. Riots enveloped the two cities—Kwangju is the capital of South Cholla Province and Chonju the capital of North Cholla Province—and provincial government offices, radio stations, banks and others were raided and burnt. According to Reuter, a total of 89 rioters and troops were killed in the three days.

Kwangju is the homebase of Kim Dae Jung, now arrested by the martial law command, and the two provinces are reportedly discriminated against in industrial development, whereas the present Seoul authorities favor North and South Kyongsang provinces (Pak Jung Hi and Chon Du Hwan from North Kyongsang Province). Kwangju is a traditional centre of anti-Japanese struggles in 1929 and the leader of the April 19, 1960 struggle which toppled the Syngman Rhee dictatorship. Ten thousand troops were dispatched to Kwangju City to suppress the riot.

On May 20, some 100,000 students and citizens of Kwangju with the population of 800,000, about 250 kilometers south of Seoul, held a large-scale anti-"government" demonstrations for a third straight day, and battled armed paratroops with rocks and sticks. Rioters used buses and taxies to attack paratroops.

The scene of the third day struggle was Kunnam Street, the main street of Kwangju City.

Around 6 pm, some 2,000 university, high school students, factory workers and housewives held an anti-"government" meeting. When high school students made a fund-raising campaign for the struggle, with their school caps in hands, a large amount of money were gathered from citizens.

A bus carrying several students rushed at the waiting place of armed police in charge of quelling the demonstrations. Soldiers at the forefront simultaneously ran away to both sides of the road and the bus was attacked by tear-gas bombs. Soldiers dragged the students out of the bus and stroke them with sticks.

Around 7:25 pm 10 buses and scores of taxies advanced toward the emergency line and one hour later a total of more than 30 buses and trucks and fire engines participated in the riots.

Around 9 pm demonstrators set a fire to the four-storeyed smoke-screen building of Monhwa Radio Station. They also set fire to broadcasting stations, railway stations and banks this day.

To cope with this, paratroops and police employed smoke-screen bombs and rifles as well as tear-gas bombs. It is estimated that there were many injuries and the arrested. Three policemen were killed this day and two citizens also died who got injured in May 18 and 19 demonstrations.

Military authorities took control of south Korea on May 18, arresting both pro-government and dissident political figures, banning all political activity and closing universities and colleges.

Despite the ban, several hundred students reportedly held scattered demonstrations on the same day in Kwangju, about 250 kilometers south of Seoul.

The reports said the protests were broken up by troops and police and some students arrested.

Without mentioning the incidents, the "martial law command" later announced that the normal south Korean curfew from midnight to 4 am was being moved up to begin at 9 am in Kwangju.

On the early morning of May 18, following the extension of martial law throughout the country, soldiers swept through Seoul arresting more than 20 political leaders.

They included the head of the progovernment Democratic Republican Party Kim Jong Pil, former "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung and former KCIA director Li Hu Rak.

On May 19, fifty thousand students and residents of Kwangju battled fully armed paratroops with rocks and sticks for a second straight day, defying the proclamation of full martial law and a ban on political activity.

The reports said paratroops charged into the demonstrators and clubbed those they could get with the butts of their M-16 rifles. On several occasions soldiers isolated from other troops were grabbed by protesters and beaten.

The afternoon battle initially involved 3,000 protesters. One child was killed and dozens of people were injured in battles between the demonstrators and tough paratroops with fixed bayonets.

The reports said when 500 paratroops were withdrawn for a meal, the demonstrators' number swelled to 50,000 and they raced down streets, setting fires to at least five cars. They also seized the privately-owned Munhwa Radio Station and laid down a barrier of flaming oil across the entrance to stop troops entering.

As the south Korean students' anti-"government" democratic struggle spread nationwide, the student action in Seoul on May 15 developed into the largest-scale one involving some 120,000 since the April 19, 1960 Popular Uprising.

Students hurled Molotov cocktails and rocks at the riot police from the roofs of the buildings and bridges. Buses were commandeered to break through police cordons.

Students' struggles on May 14 and 15 left one policeman killed, 400 riot policemen wounded, 11 police vehicles destroyed or burnt and 532 pieces of police equipment destroyed.

On May 15, students of more than 30 universities in Seoul and some 30 local universities took to the streets. A large number of workers and citizens joined.

(Continued on page 2)

Military Takeover by Chon Du Hwan

Roundup

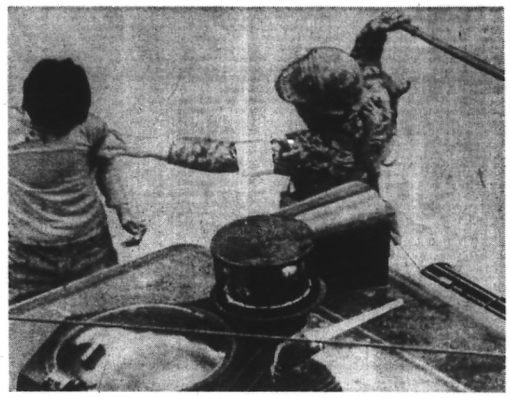
South Korea has been placed again under military administration. On May 17, the "Cabinet" held an emergency meeting, yielding to the demand of the Chon Du Hwan-led military hawks, expanded martial law to the whole of south Korea (so far Cheju Island had been excluded from its application), transferring full powers to the martial law command regarding to the political, economic and social affairs.

The martial law proclamation No. 10 (1) bans all the political activities, (2) bans all indoor and outdoor assemblies and demonstrations, (3) orders closed all the universities and colleges for the time being, (4) prohibits any walkout from workplaces and any strike, (5) intensifies the censorship of newspapers, magazines, broadcastings. The decree cites the "current north Korean situation" and the "nationwide spread of disturbances" as reasons for the expansion of martial law application to the whole of the country.

Under this decree, all the political party offices were closed and "National Assembly"' members barred from entering the capitol building. Several hundred people were detained, including Kim Dae Jung, Ye Chun Ho, Mun Ik Hwan, Li Mun Yong, Li Yong Hui and other democratic dissidents. The arrests also included Kim Jong Pil, chairman of the Democratic-Republican Party, Li Hu Rak, former intelligence chief, Kim Jin Man, former chief treasurer of the party, Pak Jung Gyu, former chief bodyguard of the late strongman. The charges against the democratic dissidents are that they agitated social unrest, while the associates of Pak Jung Hi are charged with an illicit amassing of fortunes.

Some progress has been noted toward the restoration of democracy since the assassination of Pak Jung Hi in face of the strong public demands. The social activities, the political activities had been tolerated as never before. This tolerance was ended overnight with the installation of military administration.

Repression is insufficient to carry out politics. Although terror has been created with the deployment of troops at main points of Seoul in the wake of the expansion of martial law to the whole of south Korea, anti-*yusin* demonstrations have occurred every day in Seoul, in Kwangju, the home base of Kim Dae Jung and in other parts of south Korea.



Using a stick, a paratroop beats a demonstrator on May 20 in Kwangju City. A total of 100,000 students and citizens battled army paratroops with rocks and sticks.

Analysis: Collision Course

Full martial law was imposed on the whole of south Korea at midnight, May 18, with the martial law command given expanded powers. So far, the southernmost island of Cheju had been exempted from martial law. The "National Assembly" was virtually closed, and all the political activities banned. On May 20 the Sin Hyon Hwak "Cabinet" resigned en masse. What do these extraordinary developments indicate?

The net meaning is that Lt. Gen. Chon Du Hwan is near the seat of supreme power in south Korea.

At the time of the May 16, 1961 coup, Maj. Gen. Pak Jung Hi was well aware that he was far from a senior within the military and the society, though he was the mastermind of the takeover. So, he gave the then army chief of staff Gen. Chang Do Yong the titular title of "Chairman of the Supreme Council for Revolutionary National Reconstruction" and asked the then "President" Yun Po Sun to remain in office, a move to give a "legal semblance" to his military government. When he built up his power basis, he expelled both Chang and Yun.

His position as "CIC commander" is high enough to exert a considerable influence on the military, but is not in the centre of state power. His status is a major general, not powerful enough to challenge the top leaders. He resorted to all kinds of methods to increase his influence. The first move was the so-called December 12 mass arrest of top military leaders on charges of involvement in the "slaying of the head of state." Then, he grabbed the title of Lt. General. He immediately installed himself as acting director of the "KCIA," a Cabinet portfolio whereby to attend Cabinet meetings and influence state policy.

Chon Du Hwan skillfully exploited the Mideast trip of Choi Gyu Ha to improve his status. With the start of a new semester, students intensified their democratic campaigns which grew in strength in May. Yet, Choi left for a Mideast trip. Then happened major student protests, which prompted the application of full extraordinary martial law. Lt. Gen. Chon posted combat troops at main public buildings for over one hour, a step widely viewed as blackmailing "Cabinet members" and rehears a coup attempt in the absence of Choi on a foreign trip.

The Choi Gyu Ha "regime" portrays itself as "a civilian government," five of whose 22 "Cabinent members" are military officers, "Defense Minister" and "the Interior Minister" with real powers. Then Lt. Gen. Chon came as "acting KCIA director." It was virtually a military government. Choi Gyu Ha gave postfactum approval of what Chon did: the Dec. 12 arrest of martial law commander Chong Sung Hwa and his own appointment as "acting KCIA director." While Choi was abroad, Chon staged a drill coup in a way to make a complete puppet of Choi.

The proclamation of martial law of October last on south Korea except for Cheju Island was a provisional step to enable the military ("Defense Minister") to have command of martial law duties. Then, the "Defense Minister" Chu Yong Bok was an air force officer who had no influence at all on the military with the ground force being its mainstay. Since martial law was still "regional," Chon carried out the martial law duties through the "Defense Minister." Now that Choi has become a titular head, however, Choi is in a position to control martial law duties even through the "President." So, he has decided to expand martial law to the whole of south Korea, a shift from "regional martial law" to "a nationwide martial law."

Now, Lt. Chon Du Hwan has full powers to mobilize the military in a way he thinks necessary (as demonstrated in the Dec. 12 incident) control army and civilian intelligence and command public safety maintenance. He is at the summit of state power. For him, the "Yusin Constitution" and the "President" have no sense. Choi Gyu Ha's May 18 statement sounded hollow as it reaffirmed "no change in the political time schedule." The will of Chon is in itself a political schedule. Nobody attaches no attention to the "Presidential statement."

In order to make his new powers stable, he is launching a two-pronged operation on the democratic dissidents and doves within the ruling quarters. The Asian Wall Street Journal reported on May 20: "At about 9 p.m., Cabinet members suddenly were summoned to the capitol for an emergency meeting. When they arrived, soldiers in combat gear were lining the stairway and halls.... Mr. Shin signed the order and passed it to Deputy Prime Minister Lee Hanh-Been....Soldiers weren't in the room, but because of the 'atmosphere' in the hallways outside, there was 'not a word against,' one Cabinet member said. The government announced that the meeting had lasted 30 minutes, but actually 'it took about two minutes,' the minister said." He blackmailed the "Cabinet" into resigning en masse.

The alleged threat from the north has been cited as a major reason for the issue of martial law in October last in the wake of the assassination of Pak Jung Hi, for the invocation of emergency guard decree and the shift of "regional martial law" to "nationwide martial law."

As the State Department categorically denied in a series of statements, there is no such threat from the north. Then, the remaining justification is in the growing "social unrest." The campaign for democracy in south Korea has become a national movement, involving students, workers, scholars, politicians, lawyers, religionists, journalists and ordinary citizens. Risking worldwide denunciations, Lt. Gen. Chon Du Hwan is hellbent on oppressing this national campaign. This is the same path Pak Jung Hi once took. Chon will end up in the same miserable ruin that befell the late strongman.

Rioters set fire to cars on a road of Kwangju on May 19.

Information on Visit of President KIM IL SUNG to Romania

An information on the visit of President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Romanian Socialist Republic was made public.

Follows the full text of the information:

Information on visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic from May 9 to 12, 1980 at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Everywhere he went during his stay in Romania Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was accorded warm welcome and hospitality, a vivid token of deep respect and reverence, from the Romanian people.

Talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the successes and experiences gained in the socialist construction of the two countries and work of the two parties and discussed questions of further developing in depth the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries in all fields and number of international problems.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding and the two sides reached an identity of views on all the problems discussed.

Both sides pointed to the importance of the problems agreed upon in the past at several meetings and talks between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic

Both sides stressed the great significance of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic which was signed in Bucharest in May 1975 to constantly expand and develop the Korea-Romania relations in the spirit of complete equality, mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty, mutual benefits, comradely cooperation and international solidarity, and that the joint statement on deepening friendship and solidarity and developing fraternal cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party and between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic adopted in Pyongyang in May 1978 still remains realistic.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the continued favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and the two countries in conformity with the principles and idea of the treaty and joint statement adopted between the two countries.

Reaffirming their common determination to actively strive to implement the alreedy signed treaty and agreements, the two sides pointed to the need of expanding the intercourse and contacts between the parties and governments, developing economic and trade relations, tightening relations between the public organisations and expanding cooperation in all fields including education, science, technique, culture and public health.

Both sides expressed the belief that the strengthening of the multilateral cooperation, friendship and solidarity between the two parties and the two countries fully coincides with the fundamental interests of the Korean and Romanian peoples and, at the same time, constitutes a great contribution to the sovereignty, independence and the cause of socialism and the world peace.

The respected and beloved leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the policy of realising the reunification of the country, the supreme national desire of the entire Korean people, independently on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way without any foreign interference.

In accordance with this policy, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced recently new proposals for solving the reunification question through dialogue and collaboration between the north and the south.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, expressed once again the full support and solidarity of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Socialist Republic for the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on resolutely opposing the "two Koreas" plot, forcing all foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and expressed the belief that the accomplishment of the cause of Korean reunification will contribute to the stability of world peace.

Exchanging views on the international problems, the heads of the two parties and two states pointed out that the current development of the international situation substantiates that the appraisals and conclusions given in the joint documents already adopted between the two parties and two countries were just and realistic.

Analysing the international situation, both sides noted that the fundamentally opposed two forces are locked in a fierce struggle in the international arena.

The struggle of the people against the imperialist and colonialist policies and for the consolidation of national independence is growing stronger. And the policy of the imperialists for the redivision of the sphere of influence is becoming undisguised and the tendency toward suppressing and exploiting the people and encroaching upon national independence and sovereignty is getting pronounced.

The present situation accentuates more than ever before the importance of strengthened cooperation and unity among the socialist countries, non-aligned countries, developing countries and democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for the relaxation of international tension and for defence of peace and security.

Both sides emphasized that it is essential for all countries to observe the principles of complete equality and non-interference in other's internal affairs, respect each other's national independence and sovereignty and respect the right of each people to decide their own destiny and freely choose the road of economic and social development.

Both sides laid stress on the necessity of ending the arms race, realising overall disarmament including the removal of nuclear weapons, disbanding all the military blocs, withdrawing the foreign military bases and troops from other's territories and creating denuclearized zones and peace zones in various regions of the world.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressed support to and solidarity with the struggle of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Socialist Republic for achieving peace and security in Europe and realising disarmament against arms buildup in this region. The relaxation of tension in Europe is conducive to world peace and security.

Regarding it as one of the most acute problems at present to do away with the backwardness of the developing countries, both sides emphasized the necessity of radically transforming the old system and structure, establishing a new fair international economic order free from exploitation, removing economic inequality among nations and ensuring a rapid progress of the developing countries.

Both sides warmly welcomed the proclamation of independence in Zimbabwe. This victory of the Zimbabwean people was brought by a persistent struggle entailing heavy sacrifices and it is an event which opened a new epoch in their history. The victory of the Zimbabwean people showed that nothing could bar the struggle of the people to win freedom and independence and achieve economic development of socialism.

Both sides expressed support to the struggle of the Namibian people and South African people against imperialism and colonialism and for achieving the national independence and choosing a road of free development in conformity with their will and interests and resolutely called for the complete and immediate abolition of racial discrimination and apartheid policy.

The heads of the two parties and two states stressed that all efforts should be made to solve all conflicts and disputes between nations through negotiations, prevent the occurrence of a new conflict and normalize relations among all countries.

Both sides consider that Israel should withdraw from all the Arab lands it occupied in 1967, the Palestinian problem be solved through the attainment of legitimate rights including the founding of its independent state, and energetic activities be conducted to achieve a comprehensive, fair and durable peace in the Middle East on the basis of the guarantee of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries in this region.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity for the struggle of Asian, African and Latin American peoples against the imperialist aggression and interference and all manner of domination and inequality and for the independent development of the countries.

Both sides highly appreciated the great role of the non-aligned movement in international relations and its role in opposing domination and subjugation and bloc policy and in solving complex international problems facing mankind at present in the interest of peoples.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, reaffirmed the resolution of the two parties to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all communist, workers' and socialist parties and democratic political parties on the principle of independence and equality based on respect for the rights of each party to independently implement the political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics in conformity with the realities of its country for social progress and world peace and for the revolutionary transformation of society.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the results of the Romanian visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and manifested the conviction that the meeting and talks between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, will make a great contribution to the strengthening of unity of socialist countries and the international communist and working-class movements and to the cause of world peace, being a new event of important significance in the history of militant solidarity and friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

Bucharest, May 12, 1980

(KCNA)

Railroads North and South

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is far ahead of south Korea in railways electrification. Today the DPRK ranks among the most advanced countries in electrified railways and electric traction. A total length of railways of the DPRK is 4,758.7 km and that of south Korea is 5,788 km. Of them electrified lines are 1,818 km in the DPRK and 824 km in south Korea.

Pusan, south Korea, was the scene of a worst railroad derailment. A 14-coach transport train fully loaded with vitriol overturned on April 20. Over 100 tons of sulphuric acid leaked. The accident was laid to the faulty welding of rails and the week build of the oil cars.

The DPRK's transportation is firmly based on its Juche-oriented (self-reliance) energy sources and machineries. The DPRK's annual power generation is 28,000 million kwh and its self-sufficiency rate of machines are 98 per cent and coaches are homemade. In 1978, Juche-ho, a new type electric car, was built at the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory. In south Korea many of passenger and freight coaches were of WWII vintage, produced in Japan, or second-hand ones imported. Safety maintenance is poorly handled, which is the couse of frequent railway accidents. A key job of the railroads is of military nature. Self-sufficiency rate of raw materials is 70 per cent in the DPRK and 7.6 per cent in south Korea.

In the north electric locomotives carry much more than 70 per cent railway freight haulage. During the current Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-84), the share of traction by electric locomotives in railway freight carriage will account for 87 per cent.

The DPRK has steadily pushed ahead with railway electrification. During the First Five-Year Plan (1957-60) a total length of over 100 km was electrified, including the Kilju-Myongchon and Yandok-Sinsongchon lines. The Seven-Year Plan (1961-70) saw a total length of 850 km of railways switched over to electrified. Among them were the Pyongyang-Sinuiju, Kowon-Chongjin and Pyongyang-Sinsongchon lines. In the Six-Year Plan (1971-76) there was completed the electrification of a total of 380-odd km, including the Chongjin-Musan, Chongjin-Rajin and Pyongyang-Madong lines with steep radients and heavy freight traffic.

Since April 1977, a total of 500 km of railway lines were switched over to electric traction: the 180-odd km Taedongang-Sinsongchon-Changsang line, the 140-odd km Kilju-Hyesan line, the 100-odd km Sinanju-Huichon line, the 64 km Tanchon-Kumgol (Komdok) line and the 12 km Kumya-Pungnam line. Many sidings, too, were electrified.

By the end of the current Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-84), 1,600 km will be electrified, comprising Pyongyang-Nampo and Kowon-Pongsan lines.

In Pyongyang, there are no "rush hours". People live near their work places and transportation is well-organized in the planning of Pyongyang City. This is quite different from the transportation situation in Seoul. Seoul has population of more than 8 million where the rush hours are inferno like.

The Pyongyang Metro was built with local materials and techniques. The Pyongyang Metro is well-planned and magnificently built. In 1978, the third-stage project of the Pyongyang Metro was completed and opened to traffic on September 3 the same year. Each station is decorated with grand mural paintings, mosaics and sculptures. The pillars were built with marble. Stations and electric cars are air-conditioned. Unlike metros in capitalist countries, there is no advertisement notice on the walls of the Pyongyang Metro. The fares are very cheap.

In sharp contrast, Seoul subways have many problems. Seoul subways won worldwide notoriety for its bribery scandal with Japan.

The construction of the Seoul subways was started in June, 1971 and four Japanese trading firms—Mitsubishi Corp., Mitsui and Co., Ltd., Nissho-Iwai Co., Ltd., and Marubeni Corp.—jointly won a bidding for coaches in March, 1973. The numbers of coaches sold to south Korea amounted to 186. The four Japanese trading firms were asked by the late Kim Song Gon, a former treasurer of the ruling Democratic Republican Party to pay to its coffers as electioneering funds exorbitant four per cent of the total sales.

South Korean railways are suffering from "arteriosclerosis". South Korean newspapers often reports railway accidents, mainly caused by the outdatedness of railway facilities as most of the south Korean railways were built by the Japanese during its rule over Korea. Another reasons are the poor working conditions, low wages, poor training.

According to the April 22, 1980 issue of the Choson Ilbo, a transport train fully loaded with vitriol overturned. Over 100 tons of sulphuric acid leaked, and flew through sewage pipes along residential areas, burning turf and weeds. South Korean experts attributed the cause of the accident to the faulty welding of rails and the week build of the oil cars.

In south Korea, the number of passengers is rapidly increasing, but the railway lines increased only 23 per cent in the past 35 years.

According to the south Korean office of Railroads, in 1946 immediately after the liberation, the railways were 2,557.8 km in length. At that time, the annual number of passengers were 50,370,000 and the amount of freight 3,040,000 tons. As of 1979 the length expanded to 3,153 km, 23 per cent longer than that of 1976. The number of passengers the same year was 365,280,000, more than 7 times that of 1946. The amount of freight was 50,980,000 tons, 17 times of 1976. Accidents are partly due to an over crowded railways schedule.

Most of south Korean railways were makeshift ones built up by the Japanese for war purposes. Therefore, all the railway except Seoul-Pusan lines (the second class) were old ones in the third class.

Part of the magnificently built Pyongyang Metro which was built with local materials and techniques

(Continued from page 1)

They demanded the resignation of *yusin* remnants such as "president" Choi Gyu Ha, "premier" Sin Hyon Hwak and KCIA director Chon Du Hwan, the abolition of the "emergency martial law", "shortening of the transitive period," immediate democratization and the guarantee of three labour rights.

In front of Seoul Railway Station, an anti-"government" meeting was held with the participation of more than 80,000. They also continued demonstrations till late at night, engaging the tear gas-firing riot police.

On the afternoon of the same day, after holding meetings, at each school campus, students of Seoul universities unanimously started street demonstrations.

The number of students who began to gather from 2 pm at the foreground of Seoul Railway Station reached 80,000 around 5 pm.

They yelled slogans in chorus: "Choi Gyu Ha 'regime' should resign," "Sin Hyon Hwak should resign," "Martial law should be immediately lifted," "Democratization should be accelerated," "Persons who illegally accumulated their fortunes should be questioned." Speeches were made one after another to disclose and denounce the criminal acts of *yusin* remnants.

The meeting was followed by street demonstrations toward Kwanghwamun. The meeting and demonstration was also participated in by a large number of working youth and citizens.

Youth and students valiantly fought the armed police who hurled tear-gas bombs at them near Namdaemun. Students occupied the seven buses and broke through the police cordons.

Meanwhile, youth and students waging street demonstrations as far as Anguk-dong and Kwanghwamun to the north of the City hurled stones at policemen and robbed a gas sprinkler car and set a fire to it and threw Molotov cocktails at the police.

Around 5 pm mobilized scores of armored motorcars and several hundreds of troops were deployed at important public buildings including the "Blue House" and the capitol hill, and 10,000 troops, including those of the 20th division diverted from the north of Seoul to three places in the city.

In spite of this, 20,000 students gatherd again at the foreground of Seoul Station in the evening. While around 8 pm more than 80,000 youth and students held an anti-"government" meeting, and this was followed by overnight sit-ins at each university.

On the same day, anti-"government" demonstrations were also waged at Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Masan, Inchon, Riri and other local cities.

On this day 134 scholars, jurists and religionists including Song Gon Ho, former editor-in-chief of the "Chungan Ilbo" and Li Mun Yong, professor at Koryo University issued a statement, supporting students' anti-"govertment" struggles.

The statement says as follows: "Today's difficult situation is a product of the 19-year-long rule of the dictarorial regime and a result of long-pending emergency martial law. National army must take a completely neutral stand. It is ilegal that one military man (Chon Du Hwan) should concurrently hold the posts of the CIC commander and the KCIA director. The Choi Gyu Ha regime should not interfere with constitutional revision and transfer power to a democratic government within this year and made clear a concrete schedule for it."

On May 16, a total of 2,500 student waged anti-"government" demonstrations at some 30 universities Seoul and local cities.

Prior to this on May 14, a total of 60,000 students of 27 universities waged well-organized street demonstrations at Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and Chonju.

GI Atrocities during Korean War

The U.S. which had completed their long war preparations, started an armed invasion of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the early morning of June 25, 1950.

President Kim Il Sung said as follows about the reason why the U.S. imperialists started the aggressive war:

"The Korean people have never encroached upon an inch of the territory of the United States of America, nor have they ever infringed upon its sovereignty in the slightest degree. Our people have never committed any hostile act against the American people, nor have they ever done any harm to the life and property of the peaceful inhabitants of the United States of America. Why then do the U.S. imperialists send their troops into our territory, perpetrate military interference in the internal affairs of our country, slaughter our people wantonly and soak the beautiful land of our country with blood?

"It is that the U.S. imperialists, in a wild dream to dominate the world, aim to turn our country into their permanent colony and enslave our people."

The U.S. ignited an aggressive war to turn Korea into a colony and the Korean people into slaves. They wanted to achieve a long-nursed aggressive ambition against Korea through this war. Furthermore, they tried to start wars against other Asian socialist countries with a colonized Korea as its foothold. They also planned to militarize the American economy in a crisis, accelerate its military fascistization and thus strengthen its rule over its colonies and dependencies, by suppressing the ever-growing liberation struggles of those countries.

At the beginning of the Korean War, U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, notorious for his bellicosity, said as follows in his speech:

"Everybody must learn to butcher. I don't think that a war will be limited to the army, marines and air forces. I support a bacteriological war and the use of poison gas, atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs. I will never exclude any residential quarters, hospitals, churches and schools." ("Pravda" August 6, 1950)

The commander of the U.S. Eighth Army ordered his men as follows:

"U.N. soldiers! You should never let your hands tremble even before children or old people. Slaughter them. By so doing, you can save yourselves from destruction and can discharge your responsibilities as U.N. soldiers."

The U.S. and their minions ran the gamut of atrocities—murder, arson, destruction, raping and looting.

Even according to limited reports in newspapers and magazines, they killed 1,046 in Suwon, 2,060 in Chungju, some 600 each in Konju and Pyongtaek, 2,000 each in Puyo and Chongju, 8,644 in Taejon, 4,000 in Chonju, 5,000 in Ansong, 400 in Gunsan and another 400 in Anyang, 158 in Chochiwon, 800 in Tongyong, etc.

The United States mobilized various kinds of flying corps, beginning with B 29 corps. Since June 26, 1950, the U.S. started indiscriminate bombing of peaceful residential quarters in Korea. The U.S. bombed heavily and bombarded from the sea cities and the countryside of both the northern half and liberated areas of the southern half. They included Pyongyang, Wonsan, Hungnam, Chongjin and Nampo in the northern half and Seoul, Suwon, Pyongtaek, Taejon and Wonju in the southern half. In this course, a large number of innocent people were murdered and many peaceful facilities were destroyed.

The U.S. carried out a saturation bombing of peaceful citizens, especially residential quarters, as well as health, culture and educational facilities. They not only indiscriminately bombed schools and hospitals but also chased patients and students trying to flee from hospitals and classrooms and strafed them.

The U.S. air force murdered peasants on the fields, women doing washing and fishermen on the sea. They continued bombing and destroyed a large number of factories and enterprises which were restored by Korean people with their sweats on their brows during the period of peaceful reconstruction after their liberation, including the Hwanghae Iron Works, Hungnam Fertilizer Factory, Nampo Refinery Works, Nampo Glass Factory, Pyongyang Textile Factory, Pyongyang Food Factory, Pyongyang Tabacco Factory and the Chongjin Steel Works.

The U.S. occupied a large part of the northern half, following the temporary retreat of the Korean People's Army, and committed brutal atrocities in the occupied areas. On October 12, 1950, the U.S. passed a resolution on the administration of the U.N. Army occupied areas at a meeting of the U.N. Committee on Korea, thereby winning control of the northern part temporarily. This was a serious infringement of the sovereignty of the DPRK.

In the temporarily occupied areas, the U.S. repeated arrests, imprisonments, tortures, raping, looting and destruction.

According to statistics made public during the war, the number of people murdered by the U.S. was as follows:

Chaeryong	more than	1,400
Sariwon	more than	950
Anak		19,072
Sinchon		35,383
Songhwa		5,545
Unryul	more than	13,000
Pyongsan	more than	5,290
Haeju	more than	2,700
Songrim	more than	1,000
Pongsan		1,293
Yongpyongdo	more than	2,000
Nampo		1,511
Pyongyang	more than	15,000
Sunchon	more than	1,200
Kangso		1,561
Kaechon		1,342
Pakchon	more than	1,400
Anju	more than	5,000
Chongju	more than	800
Sonchon	more than	1,400
Huichon	more than	850
Chosan	more than	900
Wonsan	more than	630
Yangyang	more than	25,300
Cholwon	more than	1,560
Tanchon		532
Hamju		648

Among a large number of mass murder incidents, atrocities committed in Sinchon county, Hwanghae Province, were particularly dreadful.

The U.S. troops occupied Sinchon county on October 17, 1950. On the next day, some 900 people were killed in an air-raid shelter at the People's Committee of Sinchon county, on order of U.S. Lieutenant Harrison, "occupation commander" of that area. They included 300 children and not a small number of pregnant women.

The U.S. troops undressed them, poured gasoline on them and set fire to them in the air-raid shelter. On October 20, some 500 people including more than 100 children were killed in an air-raid shelter at the county's administrative office. Such massacrings were repeated in many villages in Sinchon county. Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists killed people one by one in a brutal manner.

In Wolsan-ri, Chori myon, of the county, U.S. soldiers drilled holes in the nose and ears of a model peasant named Pak To Se, sank knives into his arms, nailed a model peasant citation to his forehead and dragged him about to death.

Thus, in 45 days, they slaughtered a total of 35,383 people in Sinchon county.

In the occupied areas of the northern half as a whole, hundreds of thousands of people were murdered. The U.S. troops brought back with them the skins of the heads of Korean patriots as "mementos."

In this war, the U.S. employed chemical weapons and bacteriological weapons, the use of which was severely banned by international law. They applied bacteriological weapons to almost all the areas of northern half. Bacteriological bombs contained a large number of noxious insects such as flies, fleas, bedbugs spiders, mosquitoes, lice, beatles and crickets carrying bacteria of contageious diseases such as cholera, pest and typhus.

On May 6, 1951, three B 29s dropped poison gas bombs on Samhwari, Hupori, Chuktonri, Ryojongri, and Ryosuri and killed and wounded 1,379 people, on August 1, 1951 on Yongsengri and Woncholri of Hwanghae Province and on January 9 on Haksongri to the north of Wonsan.

After their failures in bacteriological and chemical war, they started indiscriminate bombing of the whole areas of the northern part. By 1951, Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, and provincial seats, cities, and county seats had been reduced to ashes.

In August 1952, "U.N. commander" Mark Clark strengthened indiscriminate "scorched-earth" tactics, saying that they "will eliminate from the map" 78 cities of the northern half.

In 1952 alone they dropped on peaceful cities and the countryside of the north 200,000 bombs and 1,500 napalm bombs and fired some 500,000,000 bullets and some 400,000 rockets into them.

During the three years of the war (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953), a total of 428,700 bombs and napalm bombs were dropped on Pyongyang or one bomb per capita.

1961 Coup, Yusin Denied; Students Demand Removal Of Chon, Other Yusin Followers

Untold Stories

Vast south Korean student demonstrations—which are second in scale to the students' struggle in April 1960 and the demonstrations against the "South Korea-Japan Talks" in 1965. In suppressing the student protests, even crack paratroops and armored vehicles mounted with machine guns were deployed at key locations. But the students continued their demonstrations with various new tactics, chanting anti-"government" slogans and throwing rocks and Molotov cocktails at the police. Only the two-day fiercest student action on May 14 and 15 left one riot policemen killed, 400 wounded, 11 police vehicles destroyed or burnt, and 532 pieces of police equipment destroyed.

Among the stories carried in the south Korean dailies and foreign mass media which are giving prominence of the demonstrations, there are some untold stories on specific features of recent student demonstrations with regard to well-trained organization, various tactics and etc.

Follow highlights of the stories:

Over 15,000 students from Korea University on May 6 watch the burning of a coffin named "The May 16, 1961 Military Coup" by which the slain strongman Pak Jung Hi seized the power. The burning took place at a cemetery in Seoul for victims of the 1960 student-led popular uprising which toppled the super-dictatorial Syngman Rhee regime.

DISCIPLINED PROTESTS

• "In the view of its forms and methods, it seems that the sporadic and extemporary student demonstration of the past has been giving the way to an organized and well-planned one with prior consultations. At Seoul National University, over 10,000 students were mobilized for campus-in demonstrations from May 2 to May 10, drawing the largest gathering since the April 19 Popular Uprising. From beginning to end, the students went into action in perfect order in accordance with a scrupulously premeditated planning. This indicates that the student council presidents must have carried out a hot discussion on methods and detailed schedules on the basis of a close examination of the current changing situation." (The Dong-A Ilbo, May 13)

• "Most of the students define their councils as the 'control tower' of the student democratic movement and whole-heartedly follow decisions adopted by the councils, giving blanket consent to the councils." (The Hanguk Ilbo, May 13)

• "So far, the student—though refusing to obey police orders—have kept their protest disciplined and have avoided serious violence." (The Asian Wall Street Journal, May 16)

GUERRILLA TACTICS

• "The armored riot policemen had a hard time with the student demonstrations because the students have adopted guerrilla tactics including those of repeating dispersal and gathering." (The Choson Ilbo, May 14)

• "The students used the method of rapidly dispersing and regrouping when they were confronted by police." (The Korea Times, May 15)

• "The students gathered from various universities formed a combined front at the scene of the action and then divided into small units each with 100 students, marching into the different directions." (The Chung-Ang Ilbo, May 16)

CLIMBING

• "On May 14, when college students were confronting the riot police, some advance party of the demonstrators climbed over the college wall to stage a demonstration on the street at around 2 p.m. and stoned about 3,000 riot policemen, who tried to check them spilling into streets." (The Hanguk Ilbo, May 15)

10,000 students from four universities in Seoul are marching down a main street in downtown Seoul on May 14 demanding speedy democratic reforms and an end to martial law.

▼

NIGHT-TIME RALLY

• "A night-time rally, first of its kind in recent flurry of campus disorders, staged by the 1,000 students from five universities in Seoul lasted about one hour on May 13.'" (The Korea Herald, May 14)

• "On May 15, a violent clash between students and riot police broke out near the Namdaemun as the protesters attempted to break the police cordon. The students hurled rocks at the helmeted riot policemen. As the police cordon remained unbroken, six militant students suddenly seized the same number of intracity buses and charged into the police line while driving the vehicles, injuring four policemen. Angry students also burned a police vehicle loaded with tear gas bombs." (The Choson Ilbo, May 16)

APPEARANCE OF MOLOTOV COCKTAILS

• "In the view of the number of mobilized students and the degree of the violence of resistance, the demonstrations of these days are quite different from any other previous demonstrations. This is clearly seen in the appearance of the Molotov cocktail, the destructive tactics of rock hurling and club wielding. Also drastic are wordings in placards and slogans raised by the students which include 'Smash Chong Du Hwan (CIC commander and KCIA director).'" (The Japanese Asahi Shimbun, May 15)

OPTIMISTIC FEMALE STUDENTS

• "On May 14, the students of the seven universities in Seoul had continued to stage all night sit-ins at their respective campuses and those female students from Koryo, Yonsei, Sung Kyung Kwan, Ehwa Women's and Dongkuk universities had continued torchlight demonstrations on their campuses. During three days from May 10 to 12, the female students always join the demonstrations with wearing an optimistic smile after they saw a masque dance satirizing ill-fated acts of the authorities. Through three days, the female students were in charge of supplying foods, staying overnight in their own universities." (The Choson Ilbo, May 15)

• "Perhaps 15 percent to 20 percent of the students in the streets are women. Wearing jeans and T-shirts or sweatshirts, they march with male students in the face of tear gas and police batons and at the risk of arrest. A few years ago, women almost never joined male students when they marched on campuses." (The Hongkong Asian Wall Street Journal, May 16)

RIOT POLICE JOIN IN STUDENT CHORUS

• "On May 3, around 10 p.m. several students of Seoul National University visited the Kangnam Police Station in Seoul and demanded the authorities to confirm the arrested colleagues. According to their claims, when they fought up against the riot police, they allegedly heard the voice of singing the song of "Hulrasong" which is a theme song of their demonstrations from an armored police vehicle. So, the representatives of the students visited the police station to get their associates released from custody. After a close examination of the authorities, in the result, it is proved that the song was sung by the riot policemen." (The Dong-A Ilbo, May 11.)

Student demonstrators watch a police vehicle burn near Seoul's Namdaemun (South Gate) on May 15. More than 50,000 university students continued anti-"yusin" demonstration for third straight day.

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Chanting anti-yusin slogans, some 500 students from Seoul National University line up for a scrimmage, marching along the streets in downtown Seoul from Sinkil-dong district to Youngdung-po district on May 15. (The Dong-A Ilbo, May 16)

Tens f thousands of colle e students sit on a downtown street in Seoul shouting anti-"government" slogans such as "Abolition of Martial Law" and "Down with Sin Hyon Hwak and Chon Du Hwan" in massive demonstrations on May 15.

▼

S. Korean Profs :

Economic Value of Reunion

Recently, the south Korean professors and journalists are arguing country's reunification must be realized from the viewpoint of the sound development of the economic field.

Follows the gist of their arguments discussed in the round-table talk which was reported in the winter issue of 1979 of the south Korean magazine "Changzyak and Pipyong" (Creation and Criticism). Present in the round-table talk were Pyon Chung Yun, Professor of Economic Department of Seoul National Univ., Jun Chol Fan, Vice-Professor of Economic Department of Chungnam Univ., and Im Jae Gyong, editorial writer of "Hanguk Ilbo", presiding at this meeting. They argue that if Korea is unified, it will be favourable for utilisation of resources, population and industrial location for efficient investment.

Prof. Im: Because our country is not unified, the Korean people bear a heavy economic burden today, for example, national defence spendings account for 6% of the GNP of south Korea alone. It will amount to 12% if social overhead cost is added.

Vice-Prof. Jun: If reunification is achieved, the scale of the economy will also be expanded; for a normal development of economy, a population of some 3 million is said to be necessary. The problem of natural resources will be easily solved because our country is rich in oil, iron, coal and forest resources.

Prof. Pyon: In addition national defense spending will be used for the improvement of the welfare of the people and duplicated industrial investments will be avoidable.

In the 1960s, the words GNP and economic development were on the lips of many people. In Korea, today, the cult of GNP prevails. However, here we have to be aware of the deceptiveness of statistics. Of course the present concept of developing of the GNP rate is devoid of the fundamental ideal of economic management.

Therefore, this has nothing to do with the realisation of social justice, equality and improved people's living. However, the present rulers of our country are trying to conceal the avoidable phenomenon of the rich getting richer, the poor, poorer, and the widening income gap by creating the impression that an increased GNP equals improved people's living.

Moreover, economic management based on the policy of giving priority to GNP meets with strong refusal from the people.

Prof. Im: Top-priority to this policy is causing the problem of price spirals. Economic managers of our country argue that the wage levels of workers should be held down for the sake of export expantion. These problems are unmistakable signs of the bankruptcy and limitations of the so-called high economic growth policy. These are themselves nothing but products of south Korean politics which make it necessary for the rulers to produce a new miracle by which to deceive the people.

Major Student Protests

MAR. 26

● 150 students of Chon Buk University in Chonju rose in a struggle, demanding resignation of its pro-yusin professors.

APR. 10

● 700 students of Sung Kyun Kwan University in Seoul staged a campus demonstration, refusing to participate in "Students' Homeland Defense Corps drills."

APR. 11

● A "memorial festival of the April revolution" was held at Seoul National University in Seoul.

APR. 15

● 2,000, Seoul National University students held a protest meeting against the "special statement" of Choi Gyu Ha in which he had urged students to "restrain" themselves.

APR. 16

● The students' council of Seoul National University held a "discussion meeting on present situation". At the meeting students adopted a resolution demanding an end to martial law and release of political prisoners.

APR. 19

● Four universities including Seoul National University held meetings separately to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the April 19 revolution.

● Students of Kyung Pook University in Taegu destroyed the bust of Pak Jung Hi in the school with hammers.

APR. 24

● 361 professors of 14 universities and colleges in Seoul, issued a "declaration regarding the situation on the campus." They demanded abolition of nepotism and the military-training system on the campus.

MAY 1

● 2,000 students of Sung Kyun Kwan University staged a street demonstration after adopting a "statement on the present situation." They clashed with riot police.

● 3,000 students of Chungnam University staged a street-to-street demonstration demanding an end to military training and martial law.

MAY 2

● Over 1,000 students of Chonbuk University, demanding resignation of incompetent professors, demonstrated outside of the campus and clashed with police. A police car was burnt.

● 12,000 students of Seoul National University held a meeting to demand democratisation. A declaration on the situation was published. Students declared that they would start a "holy war" for the nation, condemning Chon Du Hwan as head of the *yusin* remnants. They demanded that martial law be ended by May 4. If their demand was not met, they would expand their struggles to streets, they warned.

● 2,000 students of Sung Kyun Kwan University staged a street-to-street demonstration.

MAY 3

● Over 10,000 students of Seoul National University reaffirmed their May 2 resolution. "Writings" of Pak Jung Hi were burnt.

MAY 6

● 1,500 students of Hankuk University for Foreign Studies in Seoul staged a street demonstration.

● 8,000 Yonsei University students demanded that martial law be abolished by May 14.

MAY 7

● 32 universities and colleges held campus demonstrations.

● 700 students from Kuk Min University, 500 from Seoul Technical College, and 1,000 from Tong Kuk University held street demonstration.

● All the professors of Yonsei University including its president made public "professors' declaration on the present situation."

MAY 8

● 300 professors of Ehwa Women's University and 80 of Sookmyun Women's University, both in Seoul, issued declarations.

● 3,000 students from Won Kwang University in N. Cholla Prov., 3,000 from Chung-ang University in Seoul and 600 from Kuk Min University in Seoul staged street demonstrations and clashed with riot police.

MAY 9

● 250 professors of Chung-ang University made public a declaration.

MAY 13

● 3,000 students from 6 universities in Seoul, gathered on the main street of Seoul and held a demonstration.

MAY 14

● More than 10,000 students of Seoul National University turned out in a street demonstration.

● Over 12,000 students of four universities and colleges in Taegu including Kyongbuk University staged street demonstrations. Five police cars were burnt. Students raided three police boxes.

● Over 8,000 students of Seoul, Chung-ang and Soon Jun universities, staged street demonstrations. They clashed with over 400 police.

MAY 15

● Over 80,000 students of 20 universities and colleges in Seoul staged street demonstrations. They gathered at the Seoul railway plaza, demanding martial law be lifted. Students also held a demonstration near the South Gate of Seoul. Students seized one police car and four buses and set fire to them.

● Over 45,000 students of local universities and colleges staged demonstrations and sit-ins. They clashed with riot police.

'Unification' of Three Kingdoms; Merits, Demerits of Kim Yu Sin

Kim Yu Sin achieved the work of unifying the three kingdoms. In particular, as we have suffered from the tragic division of the country for 30 years, we can't help taking notice of his feat.

The reunification of the country is our ardent desire. It may be our duty to evaluate the achievements of Kim Yu Sin. However, it is wrong to glorify all the work of Kim Yu Sin. This is because the achievements have to be evaluated separately. However great the achievements are they can't hide the truth. .

If all his work is unconditionally justified and glorified, errors will be committed in our just national consciousness, social justice and even in the method of realizing the reunification.

It is necessary to accept past historical facts as important lessons by correctly understanding achievements and errors.

Kim Yu Sin was strategically resourceful. One day he played with Prince Chunchu in his garden. While kicking a ball, Kim Yu Sin stepped on Chunchu's coat string on purpose. The coat string came off. Kim Yu Sin made her younger sister Munhui stitch up the coat string. He devised as strategem to secure political basis for his promotion by making her sister approach Chunchu. In effect, Munhui married to Chunchu who became queen when his husband took the throne.

After Chunchu had his coat string stitched up, he frequently visited Yu Sin's home and impregnated Munhui at last.

Yu Sin evolved a new scheme to get Munhui married to Chunchu.

One day King Son Dok went picnicking. Making use of this opportunity Kim Yu Sin set fire to heaped-up fire wood in his garden, pretending to burn his younger sister Munhui to death. King Son Dok, who saw that blaze from a mountaintop, asked his subjects about it. They told him a story about Munhui. The king asked who got Munhui with child. At that moment Prince Chunchu sitting beside the king turned pale. The king realized what had happened and ordered the prince to help Munhui. Afterwards Prince Chunchu had no choice but to marry Munhui.

In this way Kim Yu Sin took advantage of the expedient marriage of his sister for the purpose of his promotion. This is distinct from general expedient marriages in a moral sense. If King Son Dok hadn't seen the blaze, Kim-Yu Sin must have killed her sister by burning. If Prince Chunchu hadn't been beside the king, the king could not have known the matter and Yu Sin must have burnt his sister Munhui to death.

Fellow Countrymen Slaughtered By Foreign Forces

If anyone of the above-mentioned conditions had not been met, Kim Yu Sin might have killed his sister for his promotion. How can we morally justify sacrificing his sister for his purpose? A similar method lacking in morality was applied to the unification of the three kingdoms.

Since Kim Yu Sin became connected with the king, he came to deal with national policy affairs. One day he asked the Tang king to send his troops. He depended on foreign forces for the unification of the three kingdoms. As Kim In Mun, an envoy of Silla, was dispatched to Tang, King Kojong of the Tang dynasty had General Su Ting-fang attack Paekche.

Tang and Silla formed an alliance to send an army. It consisted of 122,700 troops and 1,900 vessels of Tang and 50,000 Silla troops. The Tang soldiers were the first to attack the capital of Paekche. They won a great victory. Tens of thousands of Paekche troops and farmers were slaughtered by Su Ting-fang-led Tang infantrymen and cavalrymen. The noted Paekche marshal Kyebaek died in battle on the Hwangsan plain. Though brave resistance was put up by the Paekche people in the capital, they couldn't defeat the Tang troops superior in numbers. Su Ting-fang took the king, crown prince and royal princes, ministers, surviving generals, 88 in all and 12,800 powerless farmers to Tang as their slaves. King Uija, the last king of Paekche, died of illness in China. (Paekche surrendered to the Chinese in July, AD 660.)

The Tang-Silla allied forces launched an attack on Koguryo in 661. Even King Pojang of Koguryo was taken to China. Thus Paekche and Koguryo were destroyed and the kings and their ministers were all taken as captives and became slaves for the Chinese.

There are many problems of the unification of the three kingdoms achieved by King Yu Sin. He made a mistake in the method used to achieve the unification of the three kingdoms. He caused a great loss to the nation by depending on the foreign forces for the purpose of unifying the three kingdoms.

The territory of Koguryo stretched to the Manchurian plains before its annexation by the Tang-Silla allied forces. The vast territory of Koguryo was lost after the unification by Silla. Silla lost vast areas in return for the unification of the nation. Silla dragged the Chinese into Korean territory and surrendered half of the territory to them. Where were the Korean people who had inhabited the lost territory gone? The three kingdoms were unified by Silla. However, the half of the territory of Koguryo and the Korean nation there were lost. What benefit did this unification bring to our nation?

If the three kingdoms had been united with their own strength without the involvement of the Tang troops; if there had been the strong military forces of Koguryo, which expanded its territory to the Manchurian plains, the unification of the three kingdoms would have been attained by Koguryo; our vast territory would have been preserved and national power built up; the history of our nation might have changed, including the aggression by Japan.

"Hyongido"

Korean Paintings

By Cho Yong Sok (1686-1761)

'Unification' of Three Kingdoms Worse than Division

It is true what Kim Yu Sin did was a dangerous wager which might have resulted in the loss of the whole territory of Korea.

After defeating Koguryo and Paekche, the Tang troops advanced into Silla. One day the Tang troops accompanied by a fleet of ships intruded into the Chonju area (Kaepong county, Kyonggi Province). The troops met a storm and the fleet of ships went down.

What would have happened, if such a weather change had not occurred?

In the light of all these facts, if we glorify "the unification of the three kingdoms by Kim Yu Sin", it will be to cover up or distort a fact and make an error in correctly interpreting the historical fact.

The unification of the three kingdoms was more important for the development of our nation than its division. But, the unification of the three kingdoms attained by Kim Yu Sin was not "unification" in the true sense of the term as the vast areas and a large number of our fellow countrymen were lost.

A true unification should be the integration of all our nation in our territory.

The method Kim Yu Sin used in unifying the three kingdoms was wrong. He allowed the foreign forces to slaughter even our fellow people and commit cruelties in our own land. Such a method should not be allowed. Such a method runs counter to the principle that the peace, welfare and development of our nation should be our ultimate aim. In this sense, we should evaluate and interpret the "unification of the three kingdoms by Kim Yu Sin" in a correct way.

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Apr. 9

* A delegation of the DPRK headed by Chi Chang Ik arrived in Malta by plane to attend a seminar of the European and Mediterranean region on the Juche idea.

Apr. 12

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Il Dae, Chairman of the Education Commission, left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Mali.

* A delegation of social scientists of the DPRK headed by Kim Tae Ho left Pyongyang by plane to attend a scientific forum marking the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin in the Soviet Union.

* Anton Buttigieg, President of the Republic of Malta, met the delegation of the DPRK. The Maltese president voiced full support and solidarity for Korean people's cause of national unification and expressed satisfaction with the steady development and strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the Maltese and Korean peoples.

Apr. 15

A delegation of the Burundi Rwagasore Revolutionary Youth headed by Nzinahora Pasteur, Member of the Central Committee of the Burundi Rwagasore Revolutionary Youth and President of the Supreme Court, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

(KCNA)

Korean Cultural History:

Culture in Three-Kingdom Period (15)

Buddha Images of Paekche, Silla

(Continued from the previous issue)

Some Buddha images of Paekche were made after the designs of Koguryo Buddha images. Among them are a gilt-bronze image of the Buddha surrounded by the images of dharma and samgha, which was exhumed at Puso castle, Puyo county, South Chungchong Province; a gilt-bronze statue of the Buddha and a stone figure of seated sahgata dug from a temple site of Kunsu-ri, Puyo county.

These images of the Buddha are awe-inspiring, and symmetrical. Emphasis is laid on the front in these sculptures. The sides of the images are treated lightly.

Paekche also made its own unique Buddhist images. They are represented by a gilt-bronze statute of Goddess of Mercy unearthed at Kyuam-ri, Puyo county, an image of the Buddha surrounded by the images of dharma and samgha carved on the surface of a cliff in the Kaya ravine, Unsanmyon, Sosan county, South Chungchong Province.

The gilt-bronze standing image of Goddess Mercy exhumed at Kyuam-ri is marked by excellent sculptural technique. The pleats of her garments are lightly carved as close fitting to the figure of the image. The image looks that as if the garments worn were real.

The image of the Buddha carved on the polished surface of a cliff is believed to have been sculptured in about 600 A.D. This is the only stone image of Paekche that has been unearthed. As Silla did, Paekche frequently used the method of carving in relief in sculpturing Buddhist images.

The sculpture exhumed in the Kaya ravine consisted of a big standing image of tathagata in the center, and dharma and samgha images on both sides. The faces of the images are carved so that they may come out effectively under sunlight. Both hands and the pleats are carved harmoniously and show the Buddha's merciful and benevolent features. They represent a distinctive feature of Paekche Buddhist arts.

In 603, a gilt-bronze sitting image of Shakyamuni Tathagata was made for the Ani Temple by Paekche artists under Chiri, which is the oldest of the Buddhist image in Japan. In 628 they produced an image of Shakyamuni Tathagata and a wooden image of Merciful Goddess for the Golden Pavillion of the Horyuji Temple. They introduced to Japan the early Koguryo and Paekche art of Buddhist sculpture.

The wooden image of the Merciful Goddess of the Horyuji Temple of Japan regarded as one of the masterpieces in the world's art history, is called "Paekche Merciful Goddess." This image is 2.9 meters high. This is carved from wood and colored after lacquering. The body of the carved image is rather large and its head is small, though generally speaking the images of the Buddha have a large head. This image of the Buddha expresses elegance and beauty. The image stands erect and its delicate posture, its dress, and rythmically flowing hem gives an atmosphere of softness and mildness.

These sculptural techniques reflect a transitional period from early Koguryo and Paekche art.

Sculpture was developed in the early period of Silla.

Excavated from the Hwangnam-ri tomb and the Kumryong mound, Nammunwae, Kyongju City, North Kyongsang Province, were a large number of earthenware articles of which brims were fancifully ornamented. These are small artless molded tray images 3-10 cm high.

They included: dancers' statues, figures carrying a coolie rack, figures of boatmen, bowling females, an aristocrat with a crown on his head, animals, wheels, warehouses, etc. On a small one-legged table for one person are engraved a couple of horned deer and a snake trying to swallow a frog.

Burial mound figures are simple but strong, effectively characterizing the object. The figure of a cavalier unearthed from the Kumryong mound is particularly noteworthy. The features of the Silla horseman are expressed in detail. The clothes and ornaments of the horse are subtly molded.

The sculptures of Silla effloresced in the 5th century and made rapid progress in the 6th century.

According to the consolidation of centralized government in Silla, a large number of public buildings were constructed. Since Buddhism won legal status in 528, Buddhist sculpture had flourished. Thus, various arts such as architecture, industrial art, sculpture, painting were generally developed together with the construction of temples.

Silla began to construct the Hungyun Temple in 535 and completed its construction in 544. Construction work on the Hwangnyong Temple started in 553 and was completed in 586.

The Silla engravers, while learning from Koguryo and Paekche sculpture developed their own style. In the 7th century, sculpture reached its highest level in Silla. Silla's guardian gods were carved on both sides of the entrance to the nine-storied pagoda of the Punhwang Temple. Those guardian gods suffered heavy damage as it was exposed to the weather for centuries. But figures with their wide-open eyes and their arms rained overhead are powerful.

The guardian gods carved on the front and back sides of the stone door were discovered in the tomb of Soak-ri, the western district of Kyongju.

These guardian gods which are sculptured pictorially by embossing are distinct in the respect from those of the Punhwang Temple. These two methods were traditional sculptural techniques of Silla.

The followings belong to the same period: the stone image of the sitting tathagata Buddha of Inwang-ri, Kyongju, North Kyongsang Province; the stone image of Maitreya on Mt. Songhwa and the stone lion in front of the nine-storied pagoda of the Punhwang Temple. The Silla artists created highly artistic sculptures using hard granite plentifully produced in Korea.

Ryangji, a noted Silla sculpture, made many excellent works. Among them are the image of the heavenly king of the Ryongmyo Temple and sculptures of the Pogrim Temple and the Sachonwang Temple.

The two bronze images of "maitreya deep in thought," sitting with her legs crossed of Silla are extant, which are believed to belong to a period from the end of the 6th century to the beginning of the 7th century.

One of these images was discovered at Namo hill, Kyongju city. The image of the Koryuji Temple in Kyoto closely resembles the above-mentioned images. (The Koryuji Temple was the temple of the Chin family who went to Japan from Korea). In this way Korean Buddhist images are widely known in the world for their high artistic levels.

(To be continued)

Seated stone figure of tathagata exhumed at a temple site of Kunsu-ri, Puyo county, South Chungchong Prov., in south Korea

Short Story:

Fellow Travellers (3)

By Kim Byong Hun

(Continued from No. 998 issue of the People's Korea)

The train was now in a deep valley again. I took out a novel from my bag; but somehow my mind could not settle on the book, and the print seemed to dance before my eyes.

I kept thinking about the girl and fish breeding. I rose to my feet and went out again where she was.

The girl was sitting on a step with a thick book on her lap. But she was not reading—it seemed her mind was far away some place.

Somehow I felt sorry for her. I offered to watch the fish for her, so she could go inside and have a little rest. I squatted down beside her and looked into her eyes. She was completely absorbed in her own thoughts, and did not even realize I was there. But what startled me most was that those dark eyes staring into the distance were clouded with tears. I asked:

"What's wrong? Are you all right ?"

Now the surprised girl, quickly brushing away her tears, answered:

"Oh, I'm sorry! Is that you, Pa?" She even tried to smile but again she turned her eyes to the distant sky following the rapidly disappearing ranges behind the train.

I stole a glance at the book she was reading. It was Kang Kyong Ae's *Human Problems*. By the number of the page, I knew she was almost at the end of the novel. And instantly I knew what it was all about. I sat down by her and picked up the book.

Leafing through the book, I remarked in a jesting tone.

"My! A girl like you shedding tears over a novel?"

But there was no immediate response. She did turn around in the end to face me, but I could see she was still rather shaken.

"But Pa! Why must Sonbi die, beautiful and wise Sonbi? Why must she? In all her life she knew only misery. Then she must spit blood and die. Why shouldn't she know happiness ?"

She was so overwhelmed her voice trembled.

I wished I could give her an answer. Here, the girl was pouring out her anger against the class society which crushed a beautiful soul—the heroine of the novel—under its savage heels. I looked at her. She was silent wrapped in her own world again. Heaving a deep sigh she spoke again.

"But, Pa! Isn't it true that in our society everyone is thinking about how he can do more for others. Everyone wants to help people enjoy happiness for years and years, a hundred years, two hundred years.."

Her eyes began to sparkle again. She kept talking.

"You know, Pa, I think we take it for granted that people should think that way and act that way. In our society we take it as nothing extraordinary." All I could do was to readily agree with her. Again there was a pause before she resumed talking.

"I simply can't understand how people can be so cruel to their fellow beings. All those scoundrels think about is how to hurt their fellow men."

The blood rushed to her cheeks. Now her shining eyes were burning. Her words were so moving, I could find no appropriate answer. Then I said:

"They can hardly be called human beings. We call them wolves..."

I wished I had mastered the art of expressing myself in a fuller way, but somehow words failed me.

"You're right, Pa! They are beasts. I myself have seen them. I saw with my own eyes the Americans—the devils—drive the people in a cave and close the opening with rocks. And they thought it was great sport. They were whooping and laughing all the time. Whenever I think of it even now, I just, just..."

It seemed her wrath was so intense words failed her. She clenched her fists. It was some time before she calmed down a little.

"You know, what I think, Pa? I think the bodies of water that we see on this globe are ponds of tears or blood that our ancestors shed for thousands of years. We must make the water flow again. But I think it would not find an outlet until we revenge them. This, I think, is the mission of this generation."

Her burning eyes were fixed upon me. And I kept nodding in agreement.

We sat there saying little, each lost in his own thoughts.

There was a long whistle; the train must be approaching a station. Before long a signal tower came into sight. Suddenly the girl rose to her feet and went over to the can of fish and took out the thermometer. I asked her:

"Nothing's wrong, I hope! Shall I get the air pump?"

"No! Only I have to change the water."

She took out a blue-covered memo from her pocket, then hurriedly looked for something. Presently she put back the memo into her pocket, and unzipped her bag to take out the bottle. By now, the train was in a station. The girl standing on the lowest step and hanging on the handrail kept looking around the station compound. As the train was coming to a stop, she jumped off. But, before she did that, she asked me with a radiant smile.

"Please Pa, keep an eye on my fish!" She went dashing towards the wicket. Wondering what she was up to, I stood watching her. Soon the girl, who had gone outside the station, appeared by the wicket. Now she was not running; holding the bottle with both hands, she was taking steps very cautiously.

I jumped down on the platform and took the bottle from her. It was brimming with water. She was out of breath then running, and streams of sweat were trickling down her cheeks. And her blouse was soaked with perspiration.

Just as we got on the train, the signal sounded. Even without taking a moment to cool off she sat down beside the can. Then she tipped the pail to one side and let the water flow out bit by bit. She took out about a bottleful of water.

I was interested in how she went about it. It was only natural for her not to remove the gauze, otherwise, she would lose all her carps! I took out her handkerchief from her pocket and wiped the perspiration from her neck. She turned round and nodded, saying, "Thanks."

Now she slowly poured the water into the can, then stirred the water gently with her finger. When I asked her why she had to do that, the girl answered: the temperature of the fresh water is so different from that in the pail, and the sudden change in the temperature is not good for the fish.

Admiring her business-like way, I again reached for the bottle to help her. And soon I realized I was her assistant, a good one too, I dare say. And it made us good friends. I learnt much more about the girl.

After changing the water at the first station I worked the air pump. At the second station she jumped off to get water again—and I waited for her, worrying whether she would get back in time.

As we talked I found out that the station where she had an argument with the ticketman was not her starting point. She had come from Samdung, far beyond Songchon.

She had gotten the fish at the Samdung breeding station the night before she was on the night train—changing the water and pumping in the air. She had arrived in Songchon this morning, where she had to change trains. It was there she had to wage a "battle" with the ticketman.

So, she had been riding a night train—busy all night taking care of the fish. She had not had even a wink of sleep. I was really touched.

Her big dark eyes were fresh as ever. To me, they were a symbol of youth and enthusiasm. Not a sign of fatigue or weariness.

Do you know what her blue notebook contained? It had detailed diagrams of the positions of wells at every station! She told me she had "scouted" for wells on her way to the breeding pond.

When I reminded her she could have gotten water easily on the train, she shook her head. No, it wouldn't do, because the water on the train is treated with chemicals, and it is not good for fish.

I don't remember how many times we changed the water, but it must have been several times.

But something awful happened.

Before the train pulled into the next station the girl took out the thermometer to check the temperature. She knitted her brows. Ah! That's bad, I said to myself. But what's there to worry about? The next station is the watering station any way. The girl took out the blue-book again. Now her expression was gloomier than ever. This must be very serious, I thought. "What's the matter? We're going to change the water at the next station," I consoled her.

She smiled faintly, almost sadly. "But, the well is rather far from the station. There won't be enough time. So I'm afraid we have to wait until the next station after this one."

"Oh, is that all? Well then, we can give them some fresh air."

"No, that won't do. The temperature is rising. It's 20 degrees now. I was rather short-sighted. I did not think it was a long ride between these two stations, the road grading is steep, too. I just hope nothing will..."

I seemed she could not finish what she started out to say. I did not know what to do to help her.

Suddenly she cried out, "Pa!" Her eyes spoke of her determination. Now we were in the station. Even before the train came to a full stop, she jumped off and disappeared some place, calling over her shoulder, "I'll be back right away!"

I wanted to say something, but she went so fast that I had no chance. Uneasy was not the word. Looking at my watch—I even followed the second hand—I waited for the girl to come back.

But, as I feared, she was too late. The conductor gave the signal, and the train began to move again. "Wait!" I shouted. But there was the long whistle. I stepped out on the first step. I thought perhaps I should get off, too. What good would it do? But she was not here. What was I to do?

How glad I was to see her when she appeared at the wicket. She ran like an arrow towards the train. But it was too late. The train was picking up speed and it was almost away from the platform. I could see her running after the train. She was holding the bottle filled with water in the right hand. The end of her blue kerchif was flying in the wind. She kept shouting something to me as she ran after the train, but I could not make out what she was saying. I said, "Hurry!" "Hurry up!"

Now everything was over. The girl looked small in the distance, she was standing on the end of the platform, with a helpless look watching the speeding train. In the end, I saw her sink to the ground.

(To be continued)

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